ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT 1981-82

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF
CITIZENSHIP
AND CULTURE

39

Ontario

The Ontario Heritage Foundation
La Fondation du patrimoine ontarien

Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
Ministère des Affaires civiques et culturelles

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April, 1983

The Honourable Bruce McCaffrey
Minister of Citizenship & Culture
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Mr. McCaffrey:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I have the honour to submit a report on the activities of The Ontario Heritage Foundation for the year ending March 31, 1982.

Respectfully submitted.

John White
Chairman

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	1
ARCHAEOLOGY	4
HISTORY	7
ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION	9
HERITAGE TRUST	10
GRANTS	15
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT ON THE AUDIT	21

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FOREWORD

Interest and activity in heritage conservation continues to grow in this Province and this annual summary will illustrate the pace at which that growth is taking place.

It is encouraging for me, and the Ontario Heritage Foundation Directors, to be able to report so positively on our activities in the areas of architectural, archaeological and historical conservation as well as the undertaking of the Heritage Trust.

Each area of activity has seen a broader base of involvement by larger numbers of citizens as well as more imaginative projects across this Province, indicating that heritage conservation is indeed of growing concern to Ontario's citizens. In fact, one of the most rewarding facets of the Foundation's activities is our increasing involvement with communities of all sizes and the support we receive from them on a variety of projects.

Heritage conservation has become the joint responsibility of the public and private sectors, and a quick review of the Foundation's activities during 1981-82 shows how effectively we are working together.

For example, during the past fiscal year, we reviewed and recommended 67 archaeological licence applications for work covering everything from excavation of prehistoric and historic sites to work on underwater resources to hands-on programs for high school students. Grant applications rose in number and, as a result, so did our financial commitments. Nineteen projects received $149,904.00 during 1980-81 while 41 projects representing $440,374 were approved during 1981-82.

A number of trends appeared during the year in the field of archaeology. A rapid increase in jointly funded projects was observed (in 1975-76 only 6% of grants received joint funding, in 1981-82, the percentage rose to 28%). Another trend was the growth of interest in underwater archaeology. The past five years has seen funding increase from $4,209.00 (1977) to $35,240.00 (1982). Both trends are expected to continue to grow. Two notable projects boosted interest in urban archaeology. These were the Kingston Harbourfront project (an exploration of a city-core site for the original location of Fort Frontenac) and Toronto's excavation of part of the CNE grounds for archaeological evidence about Fort Rouille.

Together with the traditional archaeological activities of the Foundation, we initiated a new student dissertation grant program. This initiative gives financial help to students enrolled in a program requiring the preparation of an original degree related thesis in a field concerned with prehistory and/or archaeology in Ontario.

Through the historical program, the Foundation continues its encouragement and support of community activity in recognizing this Province's history as well as initiating projects of its own to stimulate interest in this facet of our past.

The Foundation undertook two major heritage promotion projects. One, a display illustrating the grandeur and colourful past of Ontario's courthouses, travelled to 14 communities and made a strong case for the protection of our remaining courthouses. The second, was a regional heritage festival in Timmins. This two-day bilingual and multicultural celebration of Northeastern Ontario's history attracted more than 800 visitors.

Among the twenty community projects helped by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, was the Kawartha Conference/Festival which attracted 1500 visitors and involved nearly 30 heritage groups in the course of its organization. We also assisted the people of the Ottawa Valley in their preparations for the 150th anniversary of the Rideau Canal and helped the town of Fort Frances create an interpretative outdoor exhibit on the role of ships in the regional lumbering industry.

More than 40 publications concerned with Ontario's varied history were given financial assistance for their preparation and printing during the year. Seventeen new historic provincial plaques were erected commemorating individuals, events, places and institutions of significance. This year's subjects ranged from culture (Horatio George Summers, theatre entrepreneur (1865-1914) to cows (Holstein Freisian Cattle, a leading milk producing breed introduced into Ontario in 1881). A new emphasis was also placed on recognition of the multicultural nature of Ontario's heritage.

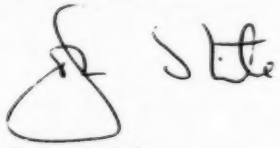
This year the major portion of our activity in architectural conservation was for properties of provincial heritage significance which took about 85% of the $1,809,150.00 allocated to 65 projects in this area. Easement agreements were a condition of the grant in about 75% of the cases ensuring continued protection of the property from unsympathetic alterations. We also continued our help for technical and feasibility studies. Two particularly interesting projects were a study of Ontario's heritage railway stations and a study of a proposed Heritage Conservation District in Seaforth.

Easements held by the Trust on architecturally or historically significant buildings in Ontario rose to 55, after an addition of 10 new agreements in 1981-82. The Trust also received gifts, on behalf of Ontario's citizens, to the value of $447,910 in cultural properties and $494,933 in cash. The addition of these donations to the Foundation's assets enriches the collection of art galleries, museums and libraries across Ontario, where they are placed on loan.

Two particularly exciting acquisitions were the receipt of titles to the Great Manitou Island in Lake Nipissing and Toronto's Elgin-Winter Garden theatre. The island is the largest of a group of 5 provincially-owned islands and is an excellent refuge for boats as well as a sanctuary for heronry and osprey colonies. The Elgin-Winter

Garden built in 1913, is one of the last remaining vaudeville theatres and will undergo extensive restoration to return it to its former grandeur in presenting live-theatre programming. The addition of these two properties brings the total assets of the Foundation to over $20,000,000.

The activities I have mentioned here are but a few of the Foundation's undertakings. We are faced with a continually changing world, one in which our past becomes increasingly important. I am pleased to be able to report that Ontario is meeting its obligation to accept stewardship of its extremely valuable remaining heritage resources for the people of today and the generations of tomorrow.



John White
Chairman
Ontario Heritage Foundation

ARCHAEOLOGY

The work of the Archaeological Committee during 1981-82 reflects a growing awareness of the important place of archaeology in the understanding of Ontario's past. This is reflected in the range and depth of projects being undertaken, the variety of participants, and the increase in funding sources supporting the discipline. The opening up of this interest provides many more employment opportunities in the heritage area. It also increases the threat to non-renewable archaeological resources since untrained exploration, even with the best of intentions, can have a devastating effect. Control of this is one of the objectives of the ministry's licensing program.

The regular business of the Archaeological Committee includes providing advice to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture concerning the licensing program, recommendations to the rest of the Foundation's Board of Directors concerning licensing and grants, and advice to both with regard to policy issues.

The licensing program is oriented to calendar rather than fiscal years. Recommendations on the issuing of 82 licences were passed to the minister prior to and during the 1981 field season; in 1982 the number increased to 85. Of these, 67 were actually reviewed and recommended during the 1981-82 fiscal year.

Most licences are issued for research activities such as exploration for, or excavation of, prehistoric and historic sites. The number of projects done by consultants, as part of the environmental assessment process, continues to increase. Maintaining the quality of the data produced is of paramount importance since, with the decrease of research funds, such projects may prove to be a key source of new information. The Archaeological Committee takes very seriously their role in influencing the quality of work done.

Licence applications indicate that interest in rock art continues to grow; that many more sport divers are applying to work on underwater resources; that properties around historical buildings and industrial sites are beginning to receive deserved attention; that field schools and hands-on programs are attracting more participants; and that many more volunteers are taking on the responsibility for monitoring the safety of heritage resources in local areas.

A central objective of the Ontario Heritage Foundation's Archaeological program is the development and maintenace of networks among interested individuals and groups. The licensing program represents an important way that the Foundation, in conjunction with the ministry, works towards this objective. Another way is putting projects and people in touch with funds and information.

For example, the Ontario Heritage Foundation has provided seed money for symposia and conferences hosted by volunteer organizations such as the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology and the

Canadian Archaeological Society. A new initiative involves publication of reports by the Ontario Archaeological Society about Ontario Heritage Foundation funded research. It is hoped that providing such an opportunity, in conjunction with upgrading the standards for reporting, will promote a better quality product.

Funding support for archaeology is increasing in both amount and in number of sources. This is a tremendously important development resulting, in part at least, from encouragement by the new Archaeological Committee for applicants to approach other sources. In 1975-76, six percent of grants had joint funding; in 1981-82, 28 percent has some form of joint funding. Other participants in funding now include not only traditional sources such as museums, universities, Parks Canada, and various provincial agencies, but also volunteer societies, Boards of Education, municipalities, development companies and federal employment programs.

During the fiscal year, 1981-82, grants were recommended for 41 projects representing a total commitment of $440,374.00 (eight of these totalling $128,822.00 were processed in 1980-81, although final approval was given this year). If licensing indicates that most work involves an exploration for new sites, the granting program suggests an intensification of excavation and analysis. For example, about 20 percent of the grants concerned the analysis of existing collections. This very important activity translates the raw material of excavation into data which can be used in developing theory.

Other changes in granting patterns include a redirection of funds into program areas such as conferences; report publication; assistance to developers and other planning related projects; the study of underwater sites; student dissertation research and thesis production; research into associated fields such as physics, physical anthropology, analysis of materials such as animal bone, plant remains, chert samples, geological data on post-glacial beach lines around the Great Lakes; student training and public participation programs; and excavations in a downtown urban context.

Between 1977 and 1982, funding by the Ontario Heritage Foundation of projects related to underwater resources increased from $4,209.00 to $35,240.00. It is expected to continue to increase in importance. Those doing the work are primarily sport divers, only very few of whom have formal training in archaeology. In fact, it is a misnomer to refer to this activity as underwater archaeology since it mainly concerns conservation, recording, and communicating results.

The first group of applications for funds under the new student dissertation grant program was processed this year. A detailed set of guidelines was prepared to assist the students in formulating their proposals, and the Directors in reviewing them. The objective of the program is "to provide

financial assistance to students enrolled in a program requiring the preparation of an original degree related thesis in a field concerned with the prehistory and/or archaeology of Ontario." Of the nine applications received, two grants were recommended for M.A. level research, and one for Ph.D. level work.

With the proper supervision, archaeological field work provides an excellent opportunity for direct learning in a recreational setting. Five such field school or hands-on projects were supported during 1981-82. Because the need for, techniques of, and potential of this sort of activity has yet to be fully understood, the Directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation are watching each of these experiments very carefully.

The replacement of older building stock by new has been a continuous process in Canadian cities as the population and their technologies have expanded beyond the confines of old needs. In certain parts of most cities however, there are areas that while changed on the surface, have been sufficiently undamaged below the surface that archaeological work can reveal the entire story of land use in an exciting and tangible way. Two successful urban-based programs continue to be the Kingston Harbourfront Project where work is planned for the original site of Fort Frontenac and the Fort Rouille excavations in the C.N.E. grounds in Toronto. The potential for urban-based archaeology to provide educational opportunities is immense.

The basic stuff of archaeology has always been facts and theories. Each are useless without the other. The strength of the Ontario Heritage Foundation program lies in a willingness to fund the collection of new data, the analysis of new and old data, the communication of all information and the provision of support to the widest spectrum of interested, committed persons and groups.

HISTORY

Through its historical promotion program, the Foundation endeavours to stimulate widespread interest in regional and local history and more public participation in activities that will ensure the continuity of this province's historical resources. The Foundation is particularly interested in encouraging increased activity at the "grass roots" community level and in facilitating better communication among historical organizations in a region. These objectives are achieved in two main ways: through public education and information programs initiated by the Foundation and realized in partnership with regional and local groups; and through assistance, both financial and technical, offered to individuals and groups undertaking historical projects.

In the past year, the Foundation undertook two major heritage promotion projects. The first was a 22-panel display of historical photographs, architectural drawings, watercolour prints, and documents illustrating the grandeur and colourful past of Ontario courthouses, one of our finest historical resources. This popular display, which has travelled to 14 communities during the past year, makes a strong plea for the protection of Ontario's remaining courthouses. It has aroused extensive interest in both the cause of courthouse preservation and in the work of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, whose role in the restoration of the courthouses in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Simcoe, Milton, Guelph, and Toronto (Adelaide Court) is documented in the display.

The second major project was the festival entitled, "Exploring our Heritage: The Northeastern Experience I", held in Timmins in June and attended by over 800 participants. With the active involvement of some 50 heritage groups from the Districts of Cochrane, Timiskaming, Nipissing, and northeastern Parry Sound, this lively two-day bilingual and multicultural festival celebrating Northeastern history featured dance; lectures; displays; demonstrations; legend-and story-telling; tours; and heritage conservation workshops for teachers, museum personnel, historical society members, history buffs, LACACs, municipal councillors, and the general public. This festival, the second in the Foundation's "Exploring our Heritage" series, succeeded in initiating communication among Northeastern heritage groups, focussing public attention on their accomplishments, and indicating new approaches for more effective heritage promotion at the community level.

The Foundation also supported a variety of historical projects undertaken by groups and individuals in Ontario. Among the more ambitious projects it assisted was the Kawartha Conference/Festival, which was organized with the participation of nearly 30 heritage groups and modelled closely on the Foundation's "Exploring our Heritage" festival. The two-day event attracted some 1,500 people to its lectures, displays, deomonstrations, poetry readings, dance features, and tours.

In the Ottawa Valley, plans

for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Rideau Canal were the major preoccupation of heritage groups and communities during the year and the Foundation gave both guidance and financial support to some of the preparations for the event. Assistance was given to the Westport-Newboro Rideau Canal Anniversary Committee for the development of exhibits; to the Eastern Ontario Library System for a travelling book exhibit related to the Canal; and to the Central Region Committee for the Rideau Canal 150th Anniversary Celebrations for a symposium to be held in the fall of 1982.

A number of exhibit projects received support from the Foundation during the year including an interpretative outdoor exhibit on the role of ships in the regional lumbering industry, produced by the Town of Fort Frances; a travelling display prepared by the Toronto Historical Board tracing 200 years of Toronto architecture; and a major display on the marine history of the Bruce Peninsula mounted by the Bruce County Museum.

The Foundation's publications assistance program continued to support the preparation and printing of works concerned with Ontario's prehistory, history, architecture, archaeology and art; particularly those projects of genuine worth prepared by amateur historians or studies so local or specialized in nature that assistance is not available from other sources. During the year, the Foundation assisted some 40 works. Notable among them were the Dictionary of Hamilton Biography, Volume 1 (origins to 1875); As She Began, a history of the early Ontario Loyalists; Laura: A Portrait of Laura Secord; a study of the Afri-Canadian Church in Southwestern Ontario; La vie paysanne, an illustrated work on Franco-Ontarian folk culture; and a history of religious life in Sudbury.

Finally, the Foundation erected 17 plaques in the past year as part of its on-going program to commemorate individuals, events, places and institutions of provincial significance. These markers covered a wide range of subjects from Horatio George Summers (1865-1914), one of Ontario's most enterprising early theatre entrepreneurs, to Holstein Friesian Cattle, a leading milk-producing breed that was introduced into Ontario in 1881. Locally sponsored and organized unveiling ceremonies are popular events and, as in the case of the plaques commemorating the foundings of Milverton, Tara, Oliver Township, and Thornhill, are the focal point of a community's day to week-long anniversary celebrations.

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION

The major part of the Foundation's conservation program concentrates on assisting owners of heritage properties to restore, preserve, or renew them. Once again this year, grants and technical advice were made available to these owners.

Foundation activity on properties considered to be of provincial heritage significance increased substantially during 1981 - 1982. Three-quarters of the projects assisted by the Foundation fell into this category while one quarter were considered to be of local or regional importance. Many of these latter projects are now assisted by the new BRIC Program (Building Rehabilitation and Improvement Campaign) of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Grants to provincially significant properties continue to account for approximately 85 percent of the money made available for architectural conservation projects. By acquiring heritage easements on all provincially-significant properties assisted by it, the Ontario Heritage Foundation continued the policy of ensuring the preservation of key monuments whenever the opportunity is presented.

Grants for Property Preservation:

The Foundation reviewed more than 100 applications for grant assistance during 1981 - 1982. More than half of the applicants were awarded grants to assist in the conservation of their buildings. The grants assisted with the conservation of diverse and interesting properties such as:

Yates Castle, Brantford;
Victoria Hall, Brockville;
City Hall, Guelph;
Dundurn Castle, Hamilton;
Court House, Milton;
Fleet Street Pumping Station, Ottawa;
Former Library, Perth;
Sharon Temple, Sharon;
Mackenzie Hall, Windsor.

In approximately three-quarters of the assisted projects, an easement agreement with the Foundation was made a condition of the grant. A continuing development with Foundation grants was the condition that an easement be held by the Municipality in which the property is located. During 1981 - 1982 this was a condition of ten of the grants.

Conservation Studies

The Ontario Heritage Foundation continued the policy of assisting with certain types of heritage structure investigations, although increased Wintario funding for technical and feasibility studies has reduced this part of the Foundation's financial responsibility. During this year, the Foundation assisted with a study of heritage railway stations.

The Foundation continues to encourage the province's municipalities to make use of Part V of The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, the part that permits the creation of a legally protected heritage area known as a conservation district. This year, the Foundation funded a study of a proposed Heritage Conservation District in Seaforth.

HERITAGE TRUST

Easements

In 1981-82 ten new easements were taken on properties of provincial architectural or historical importance. This brings the number of properties protected by Ontario Heritage Foundation easements to 55.

Several of the new easements affect civic buildings now serving new community purposes. The old Middlesex County Courthouse, a London landmark since 1831, has been restored and renovated for county offices. Aylmer's old town hall and opera house has proudly re-opened its doors as the local library. In Goderich the former post office, designed by Dominion architect Thomas Fuller and recently restored, now serves as a town hall.

Church and religious structures are also well represented. The fine Gothic proportions of Windsor's Assumption Church date from 1835. St. Anne's Church, in west-end Toronto, is unusual for its Byzantine style; the colourful interior boasts work of art by many prominent Canadian artists, including members of the Group of Seven. Constructed in 1849 in Ottawa's Lowertown, the Archbishop's Palace is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Ottawa. An easement was also signed on the famous Sharon Temple; now a museum, the Temple was constructed in 1828-31 by David Wilson, founder of a sect know as the Children of Peace. In Bath, the Layer Cake Church (Anglican upstairs, Presbyterian down) has been restored as a senior citizens centre.

Easements were also acquired on two historic houses. The Robinson-Adamson Cottage in Erindale is a Regency house, now recycled as the home of Mississauga Boy Scouts. Yates Castle, also known as Wynarden, was the home of Brantford railway magnate Henry Yates; the restored building will be used for apartments.

With the unveiling of the Foundation's new logo, the year-end saw the Trust begin work on the design of an "easement plaque" for properties covered by easement. A slide show and talk on the Foundation's easements program was also developed for presentation to LACACs and other interested groups.

Gifts of Cash, Art and Other Cultural Properties

The Foundation is the official recipient of gifts of cultural property to the Province of Ontario. Since 1968 donations have exceeded $7,500,000 in value. The holdings of the Foundation enrich the collection of public art galleries, museums, and libraries across the province where they are placed on loan. The value of gifts of cultural property to the Foundation in 1981-82 was $447,910; the amount of cash gifts for the year was $494,933.00. In addition, during 1981-82 the Foundation holdings of art and cultural properties were enriched by the generosity of the following donors who are acknowledged with gratitude:
Mr. H. Spencer Clark,
Mr. R.W. Finlayson,
Mr. J.H. Moore,
Mr. T.D. Richmond,
Mrs. Kathleen Sayers,

Professor E. Schabas.

Acquisition of Real Properties

In 1981-82, the Foundation, through its Trust program, received from the Nature Conservancy of Canada title to Great Manitou Island, a 197-acre parcel in Lake Nipissing located approximately seven miles from North Bay. This acquisition by the Foundation was made possible through a generous gift of $310,000 from a private donor.

Great Manitou Island is the largest of a group of five islands now owned by the province. Its location, at the eastern end of Lake Nipissing, provides an important refuge for boats. The island also provides a habitat for one of the largest heronry and osprey colonies in Ontario. Under an agreement with the Foundation, the property will be managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources who will, along with the Foundation, ensure the island's protection as a natural, historical and recreational area.

We are pleased to report that the Foundation also obtained title to the Elgin-Winter Garden Theatre Complex (valued at $4.5 million), situated in the downtown core of Toronto. The building, built in 1913, is divided into an upper and lower theatre. The lower theatre, now known as the Elgin, is one of the last remaining vaudeville theatres in Toronto. When it opened in 1913 as the Loews Theatre, it had a seating capacity of 2,000 amid the splendour of marble corinthian columns, tapestries, red velvet draperies and ornate plasterwork. Much of the original detail still remains. The upper theatre, or Winter Garden, is a rare example of an early atmospheric theatre. *Located the equivalent of* seven stories above the Elgin Theatre, the Winter Garden was built as a romantic fantasy. Columns and pillars supporting the box seating were sculpted to resemble tree trunks. Silk leaves and lanterns were hung from the ceiling to create a garden at night for the theatre crowd occupying the 1,500 seats. Although the seats were removed in 1950, the Winter Garden still looks exactly as it did back in 1927 when the theatre closed its doors.

Under an agreement with the Foundation, the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, and a private consortium which will develop live theatre programming, the two theatres will undergo extensive restoration to return them to their former grandeur by late 1984.

Research, Restoration and Property Management

Though negotiations to acquire the Barnum House - its neo-classical facade arguably the finest such wood composition in the province - were not complete at year's end, the Foundation embarked on an extensive research program to provide a base from which to examine the feasibility of the present museum operation, and to develop a set of realistic options for approaches to future restoration of the property. Investigation undertaken provided a unique opportunity to examine the first serious "restoration" carried out in the province, in 1940 by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. This restoration and the early history of the house were documented by a variety of means: archival analysis in Ontario, and in Vermont (from whence arrived the Barnum

family), interviews with Eric Arthur and others directly involved in the 1940 restoration, a first-hand probing of the house to seek out clues to its development, an archaeological investigation of the site and, with the assistance of the Parks Canada's Heritage Recording Services unit, a stereophotogrammetric recording of the house.

A formal agreement conveying management responsibility for Homewood, the United Empire Loyalist homestead of Solomon Jones at Maitland, to the Grenville County Historical Society was concluded at the beginning of the year. By year's end, a Homewood Museum on the lower floor illustrating life and change over five generations of use by the Jones family was partly in place with a summer 1982 public opening envisioned. As well, a portion of the original orchard was readied for replanting in spring 1982. The Foundation's long-term plans for the site include regeneration of the "St. Lawrence Station" experimental orchard to the turn of the century, a period when the Jones Red Fameuse of Homewood and the McIntosh apple appealed equally to Canadian consumers. Research to establish the original varieties of fruit tree in the experimental orchard, and to locate sources of the rare - and perhaps vanished - scions required for grafting, was also carried on during the year.

An archival discovery, made as research was concluding at the Mather-Wall House, confirmed a suspected link between the 1889 house and prominent Winnipeg architect George Browne. Browne's Winnipeg buildings (including the Massey Building, the City Market, the Granite curling rink and a number of private residences) are among the finest late 19th c. buildings in that city.

Ongoing restoration work at the house saw completion of the reconstruction of the attached outbuildings, while landscaping, to return the site to its turn-of-the century appearance, was begun. The historic landscape plan developed for the site included reinstatement of the Walls family carriage drive, a brick path system and the wood and wire fence formerly fronting the property and the Town's board sidewalk.

The Foundation continued to work with the Lake of the Woods Historical Society in finalizing plans for their use of the house following completion of interior restoration.

A second season of archaeological research was directed to examine anomalies presented by the first season's work. Though finds to equal that seasons' discovery of the stone foundations of the retail "store" built by John Macdonell in 1822 were not made, the dig clarified our understanding of the construction and use of cellar kitchen areas, and helped delineate the original site plan, in locating the main drive, and a dry stone wall bounding portions of the property.

A comprehensive architectural analysis was undertaken at the same time under particularly difficult conditions, given the long period prior to Foundation ownership during which the house had suffered from neglect and vandalism.

Nevertheless, on-site detective work provided a number of fascinating insights into early life in the house, including the existence and location of the bed closets used by John Macdonell and his wife deduced, in Sherlock Holmes fashion, from the meagre evidence afforded by various floor markings and openings.

During 1981/82, ongoing research at the Bethune-Thompson House advanced on two fronts. A second season of archaeological research at the house confirmed early speculation that the site had been first settled in the late 18th century. More convicingly, careful probing into the building's structure suggested that what had hitherto been regarded as the kitchen wing was likely the original structure on the site, a log cabin possibly dating to as early as 1784. Of even more interest, the wing appeared to be one of the very few surviving vertical log structures in the province, a survivor of an all-but-lost archaic construction system, with its roots in 17th century Quebec. During the winter, a small display interpreting these findings for the public was prepared, its interim home to be in the Norwester's Museum in Williamstown.

With research work at the Hudson's Bay Company Staff House virtually complete, attention turned in the year to proposals solicited from local entrepreneurs for use and management of an inn within the historic structure - a use not unlike those accommodated within its log walls since its construction in 1847 as the "Officer's House". The Foundation's Clerk-of-the-Works superintended ongoing exterior renovations on site, principally concerned with rebuilding of the building's 75 window units.

Though tourism on the Polar Bear Express declined during summer 1981, the Staff House again entertained Moose Factory Island's visitors with updated versions of displays and slide shows developed in 1979 and 1980. The Moose Factory Community Heritage project, initiated by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation and supported by the Ministry of Northern Affairs, while continuing its inventory of island heritage resources, began to make proposals for development and protection of those resources. The Foundation contributed to these efforts to preserve the fragile remains of one of Canada's earliest and most important fur-trading posts, by acquiring a 19th c. log house, built as a "company servant" house by the Hudson's Bay Company. It was hoped, with the co-operation of the company and the Ontario Northland Railway, to move this house to Centennial Park where a 19th c. forge and powder magazine already stands.

Further research was also carried out on two other Foundation properties. A historical/architectural report highlighted the dramatic early history of the house - Inge Va - often regarded as the prototype of the Rideau corridor stone vernacular and an early symbol of stability in Perth during a period best know for its rough justice (and its duels!). Historical research on the Baby House uncovered evidence

that the house was built as early as 1798 by Alexander Duff, a decade before James Baby assumed possession. Ongoing research at Benares, a mid-19th c. house often associated with the Jalna stories of Mazo de la Roche (who lived on the property at one time) has been unusually rewarding. The oral accounts provided by Geoff Sayers, the property's donor, have improved our understanding of the great number of 19th c. implements, fittings and furnishings still extant on site, and vivified our picture of the early life they embody.

GRANTS

LISTING OF GRANTS APPROVED BY THE FOUNDATION IN 1981-82

Grants for Archaeology

A. Amos	York	$ 4,580
Billings Estate	Ottawa-Carleton	15,420
P. Boyer	Hamilton-Wentworth/ Haldimand-Norfolk	5,515
T. Bromage, University of Toronto	York	1,306
M. Cooper	Southern Ontario	5,000
G. Crawford	York	12,625
K. Dawson	Thunder Bay	3,000
B. Deller	Middlesex	26,478
H. Devereux	Sudbury	7,685
G. Dibb	York	12,500
H. Drabik	Rainy River - Thunder Bay	2,624
W. Finlayson	Middlesex	7,500
W. Fitzgerald	Hamilton-Wentworth	4,375
D. Gordon	Kenora	19,962
C. Hanks	Sudbury	15,000
L. Jackson	Peterborough	36,050
S. Jamieson	Haldimand-Norfolk	1,560
S. Janusas, Trent University	Peterborough	12,500
P. Julig	Cochrane	13,792
M. McLeod	Thunder Bay	3,800
T. Carr, Metropolitan Toronto & Region Conservation Authority	York	11,600
W. Jones, Metropolitan Toronto & Region Conservation Authority	York	11,671
R. Michael	Hamilton-Wentworth	12,500
B. Molyneaux	Kenora	14,183
C. Murphy	Elgin	12,400
Van Egmond Foundation, F. Newnham	Huron	13,590
R. Pearce	Middlesex	11,267
B. Phillips, Lakehead University	Thunder Bay	4,500
J. Pilon	Cochrane	13,765
P. Ramsden	Hamilton-Wentworth	2,000
P. Reid	Essex	700
H. Schwarz & J. Melbye, University of Toronto	Hamilton-Wentworth	14,108
J. Steinbring	Kenora	12,500
A. Stewart	York	12,433
D. Thompson	Kingston	9,235
J. Tomenchuk	Kenora	20,000
M. Verbrugge	Haldimand-Norfolk	8,975
P. Von Bitter	York	12,500
G. Warrick	Middlesex	3,900
G. Watson	Lanark-Leeds	7,275
R. Williamson	Middlesex	20,000
		$ 440,374

Grants for Architectural Conservation

Almonte	Town Hall	$ 16,000
Almonte*	Old Post Office	23,000
Ameliasburg	Former Methodist Church	3,750
Amherstburg	Bullock's Tavern	16,000
Amherstburg*	Christ Church	18,500
Belleville*	Bellevue Terrace	55,000
Brampton	CPR Station	18,200
Brantford*	Yates Castle	20,000
Brockville*	Victoria Hall	10,000
Caledonia*	Town Hall Wilcox Pattern Works	50,000
Cambridge*	Babcock/WilcoPattern Works	125,000
Carleton Place*	Town Hall	12,000
Claremont	Brougham Union Lodge Hall	10,000
Cobourg	Victoria Hall	75,000
Collingwood*	Doctor's House	25,000
Commanda*	General Store	40,000
Guelph*	Guelph City Hall	90,000
Hamilton*	Dundurn Castle	35,000
Howard's Day Book	Memorial to Napier Simpson	1,600
Kincardine*	Town Hall	30,000
Kingston	189-191 Ontario Street	10,000
Kingston*	Valume	4,000
Kingston*	110-112 Rideau Street	1,100
Kingston*	223 King Street East	5,000
Kitchener*	David Weber House	8,000
London*	Eldon House	20,000
London	Cottages, Springbank Park	5,000
Merrickville	Aaron Merrick Block	20,000
Milton*	Milton Court House	210,000
Napanee*	Macpherson House	15,000
Newburgh*	Madden Store	12,000
New Liskeard	Carnegie Library	10,000
Oakville*	Erchless Estate	50,000
Ottawa*	Fleet Street Pumping Station	75,000
Perth*	Former Library	25,000
Perth	Perth Mews	40,000
Perth County*	Fryfogel Inn	100,000
Peterborough*	Cathedral of St. Peter in Chains	10,000
Peterborough	YMCA Building	30,000
Prince Edward County	Wellington Historical Museum	1,500
Ramsay Township*	Auld Kirk	15,000
Roseneath*	Alderville United Church	5,000
Seaforth	Town Hall	5,000
Seaforth	Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan	6,000
Sharon*	Sharon Temple	10,000
Simcoe	Former Post Office	8,000
St. Marys	St. Marys Opera House	15,500
St. Marys*	St. Marys Bridge	120,000
Stratford	St. James Anglican Church	25,000
Sudbury District*	CPR Station	15,000
Thessalon	Thessalon Public Library	12,500
Thunder Bay	Coo House	15,000

Grants for Architectural Conservation (Cont'd)

Toronto*	Masonic Temple	$ 15,000
Toronto*	The Church of the Redeemer	15,000
Toronto*	St. George the Martyr Anglican Church, Parish Hall	20,000
Toronto*	St. Anne's Anglican Church	20,000
Toronto*	St. George's Greek Orthodox Church	44,000
Toronto*	St. James Cathedral	35,000
Toronto*	Bank of Upper Canada	25,000
Wainfleet	Community Centre	9,000
Williamstown*	Fraserfield House	10,000
Windsor	Mackenzie Hall	12,500
Windsor	Girardot House	30,000
Wingham	Former Post Office	5,000
Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees Oakville Conference		31,000
		$1,849,150

Grants for Studies

Martintown	Martintown Grist Mill	$ 12,000

*Easements held by The Ontario Heritage Foundation

Grants for Publications and Historical Projects

Architectural Conservancy of Ontario	"Roques Hollow"	$ 9,200
Beattie, J.	"Folk Heritage of the Ottawa Valley"	1,000
Binbrook Historical Society	"Pictorial History of Binbrook"	1,000
Bird, M.	"Perpetuation and Adaption: The Furniture and Craftsmanship of John Gemeinhardt (1826-1912)"	1,030
Broughdale Community Association History Committee	"Broughdale: Looking for its Past"	3,500
Burlington Historical Society	"Diary of Mrs. Catherine Van Norman"	3,000
Campbellville Historical Society	"Manuscript on Campbellville and Area"	1,650
Croft, M.	"The History of Owen Sound"	1,000
Day, G. and Hilt, D.	"Photographic History of Rockwood"	1,000
Downtown Churches Association of Sudbury	"History of Religious Life in the Area"	4,000
East Georgian Bay Heritage Foundation	"Heritage Journal"	.2,000
Essex County Historical Society	"The Western District"	5,500
East Parry Sound Superannuated Women Teachers	"Education East Parry Sound"	1,055
First Baptist Church History Project	"The Africanadian Church"	5,000
Forestry Alumni Assoc. University of Toronto	"Historical Directory"	4,000
Fripp, E.	"Dr. John Law"	750
Fryer, M.	"The Royal Provincials"	2,200
Garrad, C.	"Jay Blair, Nottawasaga's Last Pioneer"	9,500
Grant, R.	"History of the Ontario Provincial Air Service"	1,000
Harrington, L.	"Nineteenth Century Fur Trade Community at Sault Ste. Marie	1,000
Heritage Canada	"Heritage railway pamphlet and research paper"	4,000
Historical Society of Ottawa	"Commissariat Building in Ottawa	1,120
Corporation of the Town of Kapuskasing	"History of Kapuskasing"	2,000
Kenora Writers' Group	"Through the Kenora Gateway"	1,500
Lemieux, G.	"Franco-Ontarian Folk Culture in Northern Ontario 1850-1900"	5,000
Livingston, M.	"Sons and Daughters of United Empire Loyalists"	600
Miller, A.	"Guidebook to Ontario Pottery"	1,200
Millar, W.	"Haileybury Fire of 1922"	1,825
Municipality of Russell	"History of Embrun"	6,500

Grants for Publications and Historical Projects (Cont'd)

Nolan, M.	"The Life and Times of Alan Butterworth Plaunt"	2,500
Oakville Historical Society	"Oakville, A Small Town"	5,500
Ontario Cycling Assoc.	"History of Cycling in the Province"	1,000
Ontario Historical Society	"Annual Bibliography of Ontario History 1981"	1,963
Ontario Museum Association	"By River, Road and Rail: essays in the transportation history of 19th century Ontario"	1,000
Osborne, B.	"Small Scale Mining - Kingston area"	1,000
Rheault, G.	"History of Ramore"	1,300
Rickard, G.	"Sketching Rambles in Ontario, Volume II"	1,600
Robinson, H.	"Laura"	4,500
Simcoe County Historical Assoc.	"Monty Leigh Remembers"	4,500
Schurman, D.	"History of Currie Hall, Royal Military College, Kingston"	1,500
South Norwich Historical Society	"History of South Norwich Township"	1,100
Sudbury District Roman Catholic Separate School Bd.	"History of Separate Schools in Sudbury"	2,000
Thomas, E.	"Biography of Sir John Johnson"	565
Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society	"The Prehistory of the North Shore of Lake Superior"	3,000
Welland Canals Foundation	"History of the Canals"	1,365
Wilson, B.	"Faithful She Began: an illustrated history of the Ontario Loyalists"	5,100
Task Force on Multicultural Exhibits		45,000
Foundation owned/assisted displays and exhibitions		12,000
Distribution of publications supported by OHF		2,000
John Graves Simcoe Memorial Foundation - Legal costs re Wolford Chapel		1,500
Bruce County Museum - marine history		10,000
Central Region Committee - Rideau Canal 150 - Heritage Symposium		5,000
Eastern Ontario Library System		1,800
Festival Co-ordinating Committee for the First Northeastern Heritage Festival		12,500
School of Urban and Regional Planning, Queen's University - Audio-visual project on historical development of Kingston's waterfront		3,200
Ontario Historical Society - Improving and producing its "Bulletin"		7,828
Ontario Historical Society - Ontario history in 1982		12,000
Ontario Heritage Foundation - History		20,000
Court House Exhibit - Osgoode Society		10,650
Queen's University Archives - Travelling exhibit and teaching resource kit, the Fairfield Family Papers		7,500
Regional Conference of the Kawarthas		1,000
Toronto Historical Board - travelling display - architecture		6,850

Grants for Publications and Historical Projects (Cont'd)

Town of Fort Frances - Interpretive outdoor exhibit	12,000
Huron County Pioneer Museum - Access to "Tiger" Dunlop Tomb	8,100
Mariposa Folk Foundation - feasibility study	1,260
Westport-Newboro Rideau Canal - Anniversary Committee - Assisting with exhibits as part of 150th Anniversary Celebration	3,000
	$ 314,811

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT ON THE AUDIT

THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Financial Statements and
Report on the Audit
for the year ended March 31, 1982

THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Statement of Financial Position
as at March 31, 1982

ASSETS	1982 $	1981 $
General Fund		
Cash and deposit certificates	86,634	135,455
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	83,782	28,975
Mortgage receivable	1,388	2,500
Property (note 5)		
Real property	8,149,508	7,182,343
Elgin/Winter Garden Theatre (note 9)	4,500,000	-
Articles of a cultural nature	6,547,818	6,076,996
Subway art works	123,971	122,971
	19,493,101	13,549,240
Restricted Fund		
Cash and deposit certificates	553,582	522,758
Marketable securities at cost (market value $90,440; 1981 - $103,036)	149,791	149,791
Accrued interest receivable	14,213	7,809
	717,586	680,358
Revolving Loan Fund		
Cash and deposit certificates	409,271	402,349
Accrued interest receivable	18,695	11,046
Mortgages receivable	114,661	54,826
	542,627	468,221
Reserve Fund		
Marketable securities at cost (market value $528,390; 1981 - $564,390)	747,000	747,000
Deposit with the Province of Ontario	3,000	3,000
	750,000	750,000
	21,503,314	15,447,819

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

LIABILITIES	1982 $	1981 $
General Fund		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	35,265	7,147
Mortgages payable (note 7)	43,000	220,132
	78,265	227,279
FUNDS		
General Fund - statement 2	19,414,836	13,321,961
Restricted Fund - statement 2	717,586	680,358
Revolving Loan Fund - statement 2	542,627	468,221
Reserve Fund - statement 2	750,000	750,000
	21,425,049	15,220,540
	21,503,314	15,447,819

THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Statements of Changes in General Fund, Restricted Fund, Revolving Loan Fund and Reserve Fund for the year ended March 31, 1982

	1982 $	1981 $
General Fund		
Balance, beginning of year	13,321,961	13,175,706
Gifts of property (notes 1, 5 and 9)	5,590,701	236,000
Excess of income over expenditure (statement 3)	401,602	(17,253)
Appropriated from Restricted Fund (note 10)	200,572	53,111
	19,514,836	13,447,564
Appropriated to Restricted and Revolving Loan Funds (note 6(b))	(100,000)	(125,603)
Balance, end of year	19,414,836	13,321,961
Restricted Fund		
Balance, beginning of year	680,358	333,337
Gifts of cash	76,000	290,000
Appropriated from the General Fund (note 6(b))	100,000	100,000
Interest income	65,315	16,999
	921,673	740,336
Appropriated to General Fund (note 10)	(200,572)	(53,111)
Maintenance and operation of properties	(3,515)	(6,867)
Balance, end of year	717,586	680,358
Revolving Loan Fund		
Balance, beginning of year	468,221	400,045
Appropriated from the General Fund	-	25,603
Interest income	74,406	42,573
Balance, end of year	542,627	468,221
Reserve Fund		
Balance, beginning of year	750,000	750,000
Interest income	70,016	70,099
	820,016	820,099
Transferred to Statement of Income and Expenditure - General Fund (Statement 3)	(70,016)	(70,099)
Balance, end of year	750,000	750,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Statement of Income and Expenditure - General Fund
for the year ended March 31, 1982

	1982 $	1981 $
Income		
Grant from the Province of Ontario	1,465,900	1,370,000
Gifts of cash	6,827	48,752
Gifts of cash toward purchase of properties (note 7)	177,132	246,698
Interest income	73,927	96,091
Rental income	30,249	15,098
Gain on sale of real property	1,325	68,842
	1,755,360	1,845,481
Expenditure		
Grant expenditures (note 8)	1,156,747	1,764,304
Maintenance and operation of properties	121,202	65,891
General administrative expenses (note 4)	10,403	7,201
Appraisal costs	5,600	3,793
Acquisition of easements	3,248	1,773
Research studies - Foundation owned properties	126,574	89,871
	1,423,774	1,932,833
Excess (deficiency) of income over expenditure	331,586	(87,352)
Income transferred from the Reserve Fund (note 3)	70,016	70,099
Excess (deficiency) of income over expenditure for the year (note 1)	401,602	(17,253)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 1982

1. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

During the year ended March 31, 1982 the Foundation commenced recording gifts of property directly to the General Fund instead of as an item of income. The effect of this change reduced excess of income over expenditure for 1981-82 from $5,992,303 to $401,602 and for 1980-81 from $218,747 to ($17,253).

This change has been applied to the prior year's financial statements.

2. GENERAL FUNDS

Under section 12 of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Foundation is to maintain a "general fund". For financial reporting purposes, the "general fund" has been classified into three fund groupings as follows:

(a) General Fund

(b) Restricted Fund

The use of these funds is limited to specific purposes, either by the donors or by the Foundation.

(c) Revolving Loan Fund

This fund consists of contributions made in past years by private donors on which no restrictions were specified on the use. During the year ended March 31, 1978 these contributions plus interest thereon were segregated from the general assets of the Foundation to establish a fund to be used for making loans for heritage conservation and restoration purposes.

3. RESERVE FUND

Under section 13 of the Ontario Heritage Act, the capital of the Reserve Fund cannot be spent without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The income of the Reserve Fund is paid into and forms part of the General Fund. The Reserve Fund was originally established at $450,000 by a grant from the Province. During the year ended March 31, 1979, the Board of Directors of the Foundation approved an increase of $300,000 in the Fund through the allocation of special cash donations received during the year from private donors which were not designated for specific purposes.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salaries of the Foundation's staff and sundry administrative costs have been absorbed by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and are not included in the financial statements.

5. PROPERTY

Property consists of both real and other property of historical, architectural, archaeological, recreational, aesthetic and scenic interest. Purchased properties are recorded in the accounts at cost. Properties acquired by gift or bequest are recorded at appraised value on the date of receipt. Such properties are summarized as follows:

	Real Property		Articles of a Cultural Nature			
	Purchased	Donated	Purchased	Donated	Easements	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at March 31, 1981	4,282,816	2,899,483	1,232,907	4,967,060	44	13,382,310
Capital Expenditures during the year	347,689	-	-	-	-	347,689
Purchases at cost/Donations at appraised value	-	5,119,466	-	471,822	10	5,591,298
Total at March 31, 1982	4,630,505	8,018,949	1,232,907	5,438,882	54	19,321,297

5. PROPERTY (Cont'd)

Easements acquired by the Foundation on real properties are recorded as expenditures in the year of acquisition. They are then included as part of real property at a nominal value of $1 each.

The Foundation has a restricted fund established for the purchase of Subway art works. Donations are made to the fund by the public. Acquisitions are recorded at cost.

6. FUTURE EXPENDITURES

(a) Expenditure for grants and restoration of properties is recorded as incurred. Accordingly, no accruals have been made in the accounts for grant and restoration commitments. At the end of the fiscal year, the Foundation had outstanding commitments for grants and restoration of properties of $3,407,622. These commitments will be financed from future revenues, grants and other income sources.

(b) During the year ended March 31, 1979, the Foundation and the City of Toronto jointly acquired property at 285 Spadina Road, Toronto. Under a supplementary agreement, the Foundation and the City agreed to each allocate $100,000 annually, commencing May 1, 1979 and ending May 1, 1983, to finance restoration and development costs.

7. MORTGAGES PAYABLE

The Foundation is indebted under two mortgages which were given back to the vendors on the purchase of real property. They are secured by the respective property, bear no interest and are repayable as follows:

Year	Amount $
1982	40,000
1983	3,000
	43,000

The Foundation is in receipt of donation pledges signed by the mortgagees, which when honoured will permit the Foundation to make the payments required under the mortgage agreements. In the event of the deaths of the mortgagees, the balance of the pledges and of the mortgages are then payable.

8. GRANT EXPENDITURES

Grants paid are summarized as follows:

	1982 $	1981 $
For archaeology	357,030	227,871
For architectural conservation	143,349	623,943
For architectural conservation with conservation easements	399,706	819,337
For feasibility studies	5,980	6,195
For historical projects and publications	250,682	86,958
	1,156,747	1,764,304

9. ELGIN/WINTER GARDEN THEATRE COMPLEX, TORONTO

On December 1, 1981 the Ontario Government purchased the Elgin/Winter Garden Theatre complex in Toronto, for $4,500,000. Funds and negotiated agreements for this purchase were provided by the former Ministry of Culture and Recreation, through an allocation from the net proceeds of the Lottario lottery. Ownership was entrusted to the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and through a formal agreement between the Ministry, the Foundation, and a consortium of private sector operators, the property is now being restored for use as a theatre complex.

10. FUND APPROPRIATION

This appropriation is for restoration work on the Sir Harry Oakes Chateau, Kirkland Lake. The donated funds are held in the Restricted Fund and then appropriated to the General Fund as expenditures are made.

11. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures have been reclassified where necessary to conform to 1982 presentation.

Ontario

Office of the
Provincial
Auditor

Parliament Buildings
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1A2
416/965-1381

To The Ontario Heritage Foundation and
to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

I have examined the statement of financial position of The Ontario Heritage Foundation as at March 31, 1982 and the statements of changes in general, restricted, revolving loan and reserve funds, and income and expenditure - general fund for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances, except as noted in the following paragraph.

Gifts to the Foundation, by their nature, are not susceptible to complete audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of receipts from these sources was limited to the amounts as recorded by the Foundation in the accounting records.

In my opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments which might have been required had we been able to completely verify gifts, these statements present fairly the financial position of the Foundation as at March 31, 1982 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as modified by Notes 5 and 6 to the financial statements, applied, after giving retroactive effect to the change in accounting for gifts of property as explained in Note 1 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

A report on the audit has been made to The Ontario Heritage Foundation and to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

D.F. Archer

Toronto, Ontario,
September 27, 1982.

D.F. Archer, F.C.A.,
Provincial Auditor.